

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

the Resumption act, which
three weeks ago, was ac-
cidentally postponed. On
on motion of A. G. Grin-
a meeting should be held
Wednesday evening next.

After the transaction of
business, Mr. G. W. Sp-
County Commissioner, was
speech. Mr. Spofford con-
sensible address.

Mr. F. J. Smith, the Third
Third Vice-President, Mr. F.
the chair, and he then mot-
ions from the floor. The
ward clubs secure a place
be complied with, and the
secured for that purpose.
motion every evening.

Some discussion was had
and finally the motion was
After some further mes-
ing adjourned for one week.

PRIVILEGE

The Fifteenth Ward Re-
pleasant meeting last evening
Halsted street. Mr. R. W.
Mr. W. E. Furuseth offered
motion:

Whereas, In the committee
important that the Democratic
distracted by side issues, pre-
dispositions with regard to
front to all those of the Re-
elected with an overwhelming
Whereas, The Democratic
Ward two Republican Clubs
to each other, and the other
other with better purposes,
presided over by Mr. Peter
Whereas, In the opinion of
against our club and in fact
therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee
by the Chair to wait upon
Club of the Fifteenth Ward
that in the recent
and Convention
they have gained
had in view in organizing the
spirit of Christian charity, and
which to forgive and forgive, in
the fold of this Club on the
names still stand in the way
for the good of the cause in
Resolved, That a committee
offer to the reunited Club
our invitation be accepted,
sary,—already had in view
in the spirit of harmony and

The resolutions were
and the Chair appointed
F. R. Poppendick, and E.
Committee.

Coh John H. Roberts
and acceptable address.

Mr. C. S. Greeley follow-
dress.

Mr. August Meyer,
Commissioner, spoke, in-
pledging himself to the e-
conomy.

Messrs. W. T. Underwood
spoke.

Mr. S. H. McCrea, "the
urer," was called for, and
bearance resulting a warm
McCrea said that the com-
was in great part a business
the business for the ward
involved. There were now
ple two sets of men, one
less to manage the ward
said, and the people had
which set they preferred the
tans of their property.
speci-treaty the Republican
ests, upon the former of
the honor to be placed, as
easy he would not have
that had been nominat-
propose to attempt to
tar his opponent as a
paign in a manner as
and his associates intended
he would say that the
tickets would carry a
e of the Republican
ments published in the
of Hermann Lieb were
County Clerk's office
manned. The office cost
\$100,000 per year, and Che-
benn County Clerk for
a person could afford to
a year for the privilege of
its perquisites. He re-
Republican candidate
with the education of
bocker with the admin-
and the County Clerk
penditures of the pub-
as at present, "small
mortgages" for the
county bonds. The
built and other large ex-
believed all to see with
judiciously, and honest-
The meeting then adj-
rased.

The Third Ward Re-
weekly meeting last eve-
the corner of Twelfth
avenue. President A.
chair.

Mr. White relieved the
a motion that a commit-
each precinct and one ad-
cavense the ward there-
of the voters,—it was
appoint sub-committee.

The President appointed
the First Precinct, P. G.
Catt, Gile for the Third
Fourth, and R. H. White
Several members of
of their views as to what
mittee should be, and
do all that was impos-
time for anything else.

Mr. Spaulding moved
be appointed to solicit for
The Chair appointed
Tenney, and Carter,
to be excused, and Mr.
ing that only about 850
he would be responsible
His generous offer was
Mr. Tenney offered
tion, which was adopted
Resolved, That the Bar-
ways has been, the true
classes, and of those in
of life, and has ever been
calculated to promote the
their best interest.

Inured to labor and fir-
greatest and truest
women. They possess a
Government. No other
happy spectacle. In the
capital and labor so mutu-
can prosper under the
fundamental truth, that
can long thrive whose ad-
mechanisms are such as
wages, and whose cap-
recompense such employ-
the period of hard times
thousands of our wealth-
and poverty, and through-
ing strands out of employ-
of strict economy upon
passing away, and the
product of our farms and
sweated activity in the
merce gives bright and
due for capital and labor
are disposed to unseat it.

Mr. Clough then made
Republican ticket, and
feared there would be
One or two others had
on the same subject
for a week.

The Tenth Ward Re-
traordinary gathering
ward may be just
one so far in the
White was in the
absence of the Secre-
tary of the Demo-
ber of the Republican
his place and serred.
For the speech of the
prominent and reform
Stanton. He spoke
ing the nominations
pledging himself to
and urging every tax-
the interest of an
istration of the
were received with
applauded. Speeches
Knickerbocker, Sell-
and others, and the
cess.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADOLPH
one of the Democrats
Commissioner from
in his remaining
ing his gratifica-
conferred upon him
reverts that business
him to decline. In
sympathy with the
port the election.
Shoenauer is a stock
Zhengzhou, Ruling & Co.
with the firm is of
him to devote all
which, of course, pre-
dicts. The talk was
Michael Brand would
place.

Look out for the
Monday's Convention
Lynch and Lieb.

The Tribune.

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are all on the side of the Liza-Lynn combination. It is only by the most comprehensive preparations and the most active vigilance that this danger can be guarded against; the Republican managers and the citizens should organize a similar system to that which was adopted at the local elections two years ago. We believe the people are sufficiently in earnest to vote down the County Ring and their agents; they must not be swayed out of their efforts after making them.

One of the very limited number of respectable men placed upon the Democratic ticket—Mr. ADOLPH SCHROEDER—has declined to be a candidate for County Commissioner. He does not relish the association with "the gang," and refuses to be used as one of Liza's tools. The filling of the vacancy devolves upon DAVID THOMPSON's County Committee, composed in most part of saloonkeepers, bunnies, and Liza's employees in the County Clerk's office. The vacancy will probably be filled by a counterpart of TOM HOAGAN, another of Liza's candidates for the County Board. As is well known, the Ring need only the election of one man of their kind to insure the continuance of their power. Liza will be pretty sure to have at least one of the Democratic candidates fill the bill.

The opponent of "Boss" Liza, whatever he may have been the differences between him and the people on questions of policy in the past, is known as a thorough and reputable business man, who is competent to manage the Clerk's office in a business-like and economical way. He will be able to do with fifty men what Liza requires from 200 to 250 dead-beats and loafers to accomplish. If elected, he will not be beholden to the bumper class, and not expected to provide support for several hundred of that class during his term of office. If KLOKKE is elected, the five Commissioners on the Republican ticket will also be elected, and he will not be subjected to the bullying of the County Ring, which will then have been scattered. But, if Liza be re-elected, the Ring will remain compact, and he will be subject to the same dictation in the future as in the past. This consideration alone, if there were no other, would be enough to demand the change.

The most contemptible position in which a candidate can place himself is to go about the streets exhibiting his sore head when he happens to be defeated for nomination to an office. Mr. DAVID HAMMOND is making just such an exhibit of himself. He wanted to be County Treasurer, and began his campaign early, worked industriously, and spent considerable money in manipulating primaries and fixing delegates. But he invested his greenbacks in vain. Many of the men he bought refused to deliver the votes, but declined to vote for him in the Convention. This is his story. There are people of a skeptical turn of mind who do not believe that DAVID spent a prodigious amount of actual cash, or that he is out of pocket one-tenth part as much as he would have people suppose. But whether he squandered much or little money on suckers constituted no decent reason for the disreputable and unmanly course he is now reported to be pursuing; his threat of bolting should be treated with contempt. What cause has he for bolting? None whatever. The gentleman who received the nomination never spent a dime to get it; he "fixed" no delegates; he made no bargains, entered into no combinations, made no effort whatever to obtain it. The nomination was tendered to him freely and unconditionally on his part. He was nominated simply because the Convention believed him to be the strongest and most popular man they could select. If Mr. HAMMOND is an honorable man he will speedily heal up his sore head, take off mourning, and turn in and help to rally the forces of the Convention. This will be the politic as well as manly course for him to pursue. By bolting he will indict on himself infinitely more harm than he will on Mr. McCRAE.

THE FOREIGN KNOW-NOTHINGS. From those whom we know to be of foreign birth, and from those whose names indicate as much, we have excluded all Americans who have been excluded, except for the County Democratic ticket, although for the judicial places, for which the foreign element on the Democratic side seemed to furnish no available material. This is a species of Know-Nothingism as offensive in every way as a combination of native Americans with the purpose of refusing citizens of foreign birth all political recognition. An exclusive alliance of Irish and Germans in Liza's party. It represents his single notion of political success, because it was by means of such an alliance that he was first elected to office. This was in 1875, when the foreign elements were united in opposition to the Sunday and saloonkeepers. But he ignores the fact that the conditions of that campaign were peculiar. The Germans consented to an unnatural political alliance with the Irish, because they believed their personal rights were threatened by taxation, and they conceived that it was only in this way that they could protect themselves. That alliance, having accomplished its specific purpose, resulted so disastrously as to thoroughly disgust all reputable and responsible citizens of foreign birth or antecedents; the bankruptcy of the city and the betrayal of public affairs into the control of the bumper classes demonstrated the folly and danger of any permanent political alliance based upon nationality, race, or class affiliation. The Germans especially had reason to regret their relations with the Irish, who showed a disposition to absorb all the offices, public all the emoluments, and bring the alliance into disrepute by the low character of the men with whom the departments were filled. It is doubtful whether even a specific purpose could again have cemented the Irish and Germans into a solid political movement; but it is certain that they could not act with another "People's party" movement. Thus Liza has overreached himself. The purpose of excluding Americans has been made too apparent. It will not command the respect and co-operation of respectable citizens of foreign extraction, any more than an attempt to organize a national American party and exclude all foreign citizens would command the respect and co-operation of thoughtful citizens in both cases. It means discrimination and oppression either to gratify low prejudices or to seize the spoils. In the present case, it is the spoils that "Boss" Liza, his man Liza, and the remainder of the foreign Know-Nothing are coveting. It is a desperate effort to appeal to class and nativity bigotry in order to raise the popular demand for the smashing of the County Ring. The tricksters and speculators have committed with.

out their host. The Germans have no desire to vote solidly with the Irish merely to keep a lot of irresponsible bunnies in place. The reputable and property-owning Irish have no desire to keep Americans out of office in order to maintain an exorbitant taxation. The sober, industrious, and hard-working Scandinavians, and other citizens of foreign birth, have more interest in the honest and efficient administration of public affairs than in the maintenance of a lot of bunnies because they happen to be of Irish antecedents. Foreign Know-Nothingism is a weak and suspicious appeal for general suffrage; and when the movement is led by a Jacobinical adventurer like Liza, it will call out more resentment than support.

The great evil of local politics is that the loafers, the saloon element, the dead-beats, and the vicious classes generally, attach themselves to one party or the other, and the party to which they are appended is the one to be avoided by the reputable and tax-paying classes. Liza's party, in the present campaign, has catered to the irresponsible classes. This was amply shown by the two Conventions—one called the Industrial and the other the Democratic—which he controlled. It is evident from the composition of the Democratic Central Committee entrusted with the running of the campaign. It is further apparent from the fact that TOM LYNCH was taken up in the hope that he would distribute his whisky profits liberally among the party. The success of Liza's ticket, if it should be successful, will be due mainly to a combination of vicious classes, and the County Government will be run for their benefit. This is the true purpose of the ostensible German-Irish combination represented by Liza and LYNCH. It was the history of the similar combination in 1873 for the control of city affairs. It is an outcome which should be combated by all good citizens, whether of American or foreign extraction, as menacing the common welfare of the community.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE COUNTY FINANCES. The people of Chicago have not, we fear, given that attention to the proceedings of the County Government which their interests demand. In 1873 the People's party elected a Mayor and Common Council which in two years and a half reduced the City Government to a condition of bankruptcy. There was a floating debt exceeding three millions of dollars, an authorized expenditure largely exceeding the revenue, credit gone, and the city's paper under protest. Public interest was aroused, public indignation expressed, and the people, seeking all orders of relief, turned to the City of Chicago. The Mayor and Common Council out of office, and placing public offices in the hands of other and more competent and trustworthy men.

A like condition of affairs prevails in the County Government. The county has now two floating debts. The first of these consists of expenditures made to an amount exceeding \$350,000, for which there is no provision, except such money as may be collected from back or unpaid taxes, extending several years, even as far as 1872. The second debt is of the present time. The first item of this is money paid out for the purchase of appropriations; this amounts to about, if not more than, \$450,000. The appropriations for all the county purposes were purposely made too low, in order to include one for the County House. Having reduced the appropriations, the Commissioners have refused to reduce the expenditures, but have largely increased them, and especially by the creation of new offices and a liberal increase of salaries. The result has been a deficiency, which by December will amount to half a million of dollars. In addition to this debt of \$800,000, it is understood the county is heavily in arrears to the contractors on the County House, to the extent, probably, of \$300,000, showing an aggregate of one million of dollars, which can only be carried by temporary loans; and so weak has become the credit of the county that these loans cannot be obtained at 8 per cent, while the city can borrow all it wants at 6 per cent. This condition of financial distress was elected in 1874 and 1875, by the same gangs who elected the Mayor and Council in 1873, and since the ousted people resumed the City Government, the gang has given especial attention to plundering the county. The county debt has now reached that point that it requires all the revenue that can be lawfully collected (75 cents on the \$100 of assessed taxable valuation) to meet the current expenses of the county when honestly and economically managed. There certainly can be little or nothing spared for the County House. Those members of the present Board whose terms expire this fall have been repudiated by all parties, and the Board will know them no more forever. But the "Boss"—the man who sits in the County Clerk's office, and who manages the politics and directs the legislation of the county—is still in office, and is a candidate for re-election. If the Democratic Commissioners (who we believe are respectable and honest men) should be elected with Liza they will of necessity be ruled by their chief, and Liza, if re-elected, will justly claim and exercise absolute control. The County House may be seen by the pay-rolls of his office, published elsewhere. The number of his employees, names given, was 226, and the pay-roll in September aggregated \$11,639, or at the rate of \$139,658 a year, when three years ago he offered to turn the whole office, free of all expense to the county, for \$45,000 a year, he then avowing he could make \$100,000 a year profit at that rate. The extraordinary expenses of the Clerk's office will account largely for the deficiency in the county revenue. Twenty years ago the public protested against the magnitude of this office; but the expenditure of \$140,000 a year for salaries alone exceeds even the wildest notions of waste and extravagance. The service performed by his clerks may be guessed at when it is known they composed a large portion of the Workingmen's and the Democratic Conventions. Whenever he wants a bumper for political or other purposes, he rolls, and has him paid \$4 a day out of the County Treasury. We shall not then be surprised if the pay-roll of the County Clerk's office for October reach \$15,000—the extra men being employed to work for Liza's election.

The county finances, however, require attention. The county will, on the 1st of December, perhaps \$1,000,000 in arrears, and how is it to be extricated from the difficulty? There is a question submitted to popular vote, touching the issue and sale of \$500,000 of bonds on account of building the County House. Shall this power be granted? The credit of the county is exhausted. A large floating debt exists, and must be paid. Not a cent can be spared from the ordinary revenue to be applied to the County House, and that work must stop, unless these bonds be voted. It is a grave question to stop the building at

this time, but it is equally grave to vote a half million of dollars extra to be handled by a Board of Commissioners acting under Liza's control. The choice between these two evils must be made by each voter. He must decide whether it is better to vote the money and take the chance of the letting it expended under Boss Liza's direction, or of rejecting the loan and suspending work on the County House until an honest County Government is elected and secured. In either case, the duty of the voter is a clear one, and that is to vote against Liza. Defeat him, and there will be at least a beginning made in the way of honest government, and then the Board of Commissioners, no matter of whom constituted, will be relieved of his influence and control.

THE RELIGION OF AMUSEMENTS. Amusement is not flourished in America, either because the soil has been too rich or the climate too invigorating. It is to be wondered at that the gospel of self-denial has not been more widely embraced here, for the temptations are less in new communities than in old ones. There has been, it is true, some assaults upon amusements for their own sake. We have known the Puritan Sabbath at all its formal austerity; and there has not been one kind of innocent enjoyment which has not excited the concern of some godly people. But there has been comparatively little exhibition of a malevolent and sordid disposition in the crusades against the good things of life. The crusaders have been conscientious, and their motives have been by appeals to the sensibilities of the people, they seek to improve, not by threats of punishment and the terrors of the law. The ordinary method in the older countries is different. Authority is exercised by State dignitaries to maintain the dignity and the traditions of the Church; and the great ends of the Church are often lost sight of in the pursuit of its temporal glory. This is true of the English Church as much as of any other. In the rural communities of England the interferences of the clergy with the amusements of their parishioners produce almost an abridgment of their personal liberties; and, although the authority of the clergy is derived mainly from the sacred character of their calling, apart from their own qualifications to judge of such matters, it is not on that account less weighty with the masses.

Within a generation there has been a strong reaction in England against flabby Christianity. CHARLES KINGSLEY was perhaps the first to advocate a change in the physical development of the Church. He taught the doctrine of muscular Christianity, and enforced his teaching to such a degree by example that he brought a marvelous effect. He made amusement not only a privilege but a duty, and removed from nearly every form of human activity the seal of condemnation fixed upon it by a previous generation. The good that KINGSLEY did, it is a pleasure to observe, lives after him. He has left disciples to carry on and magnify his work. Their voices were heard in the great Church Congress at Crofton early this month when the question of "Public Amusements" came up for discussion. The essays of the occasion exhibited the usual reverence for a decaying Association, and the conservatism of the conservative sense of the Congress. The Rev. F. GOS said it was not the business of the clergy to interfere with the amusement of their parishioners. In his opinion, any form of amusement that indisposed a Christian to engage in devotions afterwards was questionable. He advocated "the home-circle" and the influence of pious parents as remedies for the want of entertainment complained of. This familiar platitude brought up the Rev. J. W. HOSKINS, who seems to be an excellent type of the modern self-satisfied, well-balanced, muscular Christian. He said:

The people of the Church would be, must be, and should be amused; and it was the duty of the Church to regulate, not to ignore or condemn, their recreations. He brought a melancholy atmosphere of refined and gentle melancholy the proper tone for mortals, but the clergy of the present day cared not to persecute men that the signs of the Prince of Darkness in their faces; and for their poorer brethren at least they might be allowed to think that they had better be sung to the County House, to the extent, probably, of \$300,000, showing an aggregate of one million of dollars, which can only be carried by temporary loans; and so weak has become the credit of the county that these loans cannot be obtained at 8 per cent, while the city can borrow all it wants at 6 per cent. This condition of financial distress was elected in 1874 and 1875, by the same gangs who elected the Mayor and Council in 1873, and since the ousted people resumed the City Government, the gang has given especial attention to plundering the county. The county debt has now reached that point that it requires all the revenue that can be lawfully collected (75 cents on the \$100 of assessed taxable valuation) to meet the current expenses of the county when honestly and economically managed. There certainly can be little or nothing spared for the County House. Those members of the present Board whose terms expire this fall have been repudiated by all parties, and the Board will know them no more forever. But the "Boss"—the man who sits in the County Clerk's office, and who manages the politics and directs the legislation of the county—is still in office, and is a candidate for re-election. If the Democratic Commissioners (who we believe are respectable and honest men) should be elected with Liza they will of necessity be ruled by their chief, and Liza, if re-elected, will justly claim and exercise absolute control. The County House may be seen by the pay-rolls of his office, published elsewhere. The number of his employees, names given, was 226, and the pay-roll in September aggregated \$11,639, or at the rate of \$139,658 a year, when three years ago he offered to turn the whole office, free of all expense to the county, for \$45,000 a year, he then avowing he could make \$100,000 a year profit at that rate. The extraordinary expenses of the Clerk's office will account largely for the deficiency in the county revenue. Twenty years ago the public protested against the magnitude of this office; but the expenditure of \$140,000 a year for salaries alone exceeds even the wildest notions of waste and extravagance. The service performed by his clerks may be guessed at when it is known they composed a large portion of the Workingmen's and the Democratic Conventions. Whenever he wants a bumper for political or other purposes, he rolls, and has him paid \$4 a day out of the County Treasury. We shall not then be surprised if the pay-roll of the County Clerk's office for October reach \$15,000—the extra men being employed to work for Liza's election.

The Religion of Amusements is barely suggested by Mr. HOSKINS, who, indeed, had not the desire to expand it into a system. His main idea is that religion can work efficiently through the everyday life of the people. He would have nothing to say about it. Recognizing as a part of the human constitution the universal desire for entertainment, he awards it a place among the works of God. As such it is to be respected and cultivated. It is too important a part of man to be neglected. Mr. HOSKINS would probably consent to advance a step farther and say that the existence of any form of amusement is *prima facie* evidence in its favor. Pernicious influence must not be assumed but proved. In the case of the theatre, for instance, the presumption is that, since it is an historical institution, dating its origin back hundreds of years, it has a basis in sound sense and good morals. The deterioration of the theatre does not require the conclusion that it has survived its usefulness. There may be a milder remedy than fire for the evils it propagates. Mr. HOSKINS holds it to be the duty of the Church to reform and purify the stage rather than to condemn it. The *Richard III.* of LYNCH spoke to his mind, and the *Rip Van Winkle* of JEFFERSON to the soul of the theatre, for instance, he could not easily be forgotten. What is true of the theatre is true in an equal degree of music-halls and all other forms of amusement. Hardly one of them but is susceptible of such reform that it can be made the ally of true religion. When this subject is taken hold of in the right manner, the clergy will find that they have brought themselves near to the hearts of the people. If the man who makes the one who makes the laws, how much more can he who controls the amusements be powerful for good or evil!

Even if Liza's management of the County Clerk's office had been satisfactory to the people, instead of being extravagant, wasteful, and scandalous, the public interest demands a change. The term is four years, which is equivalent to two terms of most of the county and city offices. The office is intimately connected with the County Board, and a change of hands is essential to the smashing of the Ring that has obtained control of that Board. So long as it may be used for political hangars-on and dead-beats,

it will continue to be an important agency of the Ring in the perpetration of their power from year to year. Liza's class, in extension of the exorbitant cost of running the office, that he has been compelled to submit largely to the dictation of the Board; this is a confession that he will continue to do so if re-elected. What the public needs, however, is the substitution of a man who will not submit to such dictation, but manage the office in a business-like way, and expose and oppose the operations of the Ring at every point.

SOME NEEDS OF THE CHURCH. The Nation, which usually deals with politics and finance, has at last grasped with a religious question, or, to speak more strictly, social phases resulting from an absence of religion. The problem which it discusses is the dishevelment of church-members and the irreligion of the poor—a problem which recently engaged the attention of the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church. The former branch of the problem is certainly an important one, when it is considered that nearly all of the large defaulters, forgers, and financial speculators who have been lately exposed were not only members of churches, but active members, who have been conspicuous for their ecclesiastical industry and their prominent standing in the Church. It is but justice to the Triennial Convention, as well as to the Nation, to say that neither of them gives a very well-defined remedy for the evil they discuss, and perhaps no one else can.

The Nation, however, presents a case for church scandals that the Chicago Tribune in times past has suggested, but which is well worth repeating by way of emphasis, and that is, the loss of faith in the dogmatic part of Christianity. The Nation says: "People do not believe in the fall, the atonement, the resurrection, and a future state of reward and punishment at all, or do not believe in them with the certainty and vividness which are needed to make faith a constant influence on a man's daily life. They do not believe they will be damned for sin with the assurance they once did, and they are consequently indifferent to the consequences of their conduct. The need of repentance." Without accepting this declaration in its sweeping character, there is undoubtedly much of truth in it. Arguing from this basis, it is not logical to assume that the Church itself, rather than the world, is largely responsible for this failure of religion to act as a rule of conduct? With the rapid development of science, the general progress of thought, and the enlargement of ideas, the people keep even pace, and it is natural that they should; but the leaders of the Church, those who uphold its discipline and seek to enforce its dogmas, only do not advance in any ratio with this progress, but they stand still and oppose it. They are conservative to the degree that everything must square with their dogmas or else be rejected. Their dogmatism is so inflexible that it will not yield. It will surrender nothing, compromise with nothing, investigate nothing. Science and human thought in all its departments must lay aside all its pretensions, or else Science must be Anathema Maranatha. The consequence is the people are running away from their leaders, and being without spiritual guides, are acting after the manner of the world, without restraint or discipline, so that the carnal man frequently gets the better of the spiritual man. The Nation, in despair, suggests as a remedy that "Church membership ought to involve discipline of some kind in order to furnish moral aid." But what shall the discipline be? Who shall enforce it? How are the Church leaders to enforce it when they are so far behind their flocks that they cannot reach them? The toughest of all duties for any man to perform is self-denial,—that is, to do the very thing he wants to do, but which lies at the basis of religious success. If the leaders and the flocks are not in active sympathy, if the leader is preaching what the flock will not concede, it is but natural that the average man should do just what he wants. Humanity is not ascetic except under compulsion,—some hope of reward or fear of punishment,—and that compulsion must result from a discipline well-nigh martial in severity. It is possible, if the bar of dogmas did not loom up so forbiddingly and blackly between the people and the pulpit, that the leaders might come closer enough to the people to suggest a form of asceticism that might not necessitate night withdrawal from the world. It is a hard problem to solve, but are the leaders making any effort to solve it? Does it ever come up as a question for examination in Synods and Conventions? Is it preached upon in the pulpit or wrestled with in the prayer-meeting? It is more vital than foreordination, predestination, or any other "ation" in theology, and until the Church, through its leaders, can devise some means of making religion act as a practical, everyday rule of conduct, the Church cannot offer its certificates as infallible guarantees, or even of more value than unsecured moral paper.

The other branch of the problem is not so difficult to meet, as it does not involve dogma. The poor are irreligious because it is too expensive for them to be religious. No poor man likes to make public concessions to his poverty, except with his butcher and grocer. The pride of poverty is quite as exacting as the pride of wealth. If, therefore, the poor man must come forward and see religion in *forma pauperis* he will be likely not to come at all, especially in these latter days, when Communism has seduced some of the working classes and the bee of equality is in all their bonnets. But this is the tendency, and the change has been immensely for the better. Why did they not rotate Liza, and nominate a new man with a clean record? Why did they allow him to pack a convention on them with his clerks and henchmen? It is the duty of decent Democrats to scratch his name off their tickets, as his continuance in office will be of no benefit or honor to them. He is a bad egg.

Structure. To make religion a rule of conduct requires a dogmatic and spiritual reconstruction. However practical the one may be or difficult the other, they must be met by the leaders of the Church if they expect to arrest backsliders and convert the working classes. The character of the Church is none the less sacred, its aims are none the less exalted, because the problem is not met; but, if these agencies are not utilized, that growth which all good men desire and pray for cannot be expected.

A BORE-HEAD. The Journal having noted that DAVID HAMMOND proposed to run for County Treasurer as a sore-headed bolter, yesterday interviewed him, whereupon he yielded the following precious booby:

I am on the track. I am a candidate. I don't see how I can get out of this matter honorably in any other way than to stand up and say to Mr. McCRAE, and I want to let the people know I belong to Mr. McCRAE or myself, replied Mr. HAMMOND.

AT PEUSER'S PHARMACY,
Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

TEMPERANCE.

Fourth Day's Session of the National Woman's Union.

The Next Convention to Be Held in Baltimore.

Denunciation of the Flag for Sheltering Whisky-Dealers.

There was a fair attendance at Farwell Hall yesterday morning at the fourth day's session of the National Woman's Union. An hour was taken up with devotional exercises. Mrs. Wittenmeyer presided, and three-quarters of an hour was spent in correcting the minutes of the previous day.

Mrs. Mary T. Burd, of New York, who was elected Corresponding Secretary, declined the position on the ground that she had a little boy at home who took up most of her time. The resignation was accepted.

The Business Committee reported in regard to the place for the next Convention. From Baltimore, Washington, and Indianapolis, Baltimore was selected.

Miss Willard produced some unmentioned words for commemorative purposes, which the ladies were invited to sample during the recess.

Mrs. Draper offered a resolution setting forth that the Union welcomed all Christians without regard to denominational lines, and solicited their co-operation. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Miss Willard, a committee of three was appointed to prepare blanks for gathering statistics. The Executive Committee were instructed to revise the Constitution and by-laws, and submit the result of their action to the general Convention for approval.

The thanks of the Union were tendered to Miss Margaret E. Winslow, editor of *Our Union*, for the industry displayed by her.

On motion, it was decided to request from the American Institute of Homeopathy, which meets in June, to make a declaration on the subject of alcoholic liquors.

Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, who had been rendered at the thanking of allopathic physicians in Philadelphia.

On motion, it was decided to request from the Temperance Union of Vermont, O., was received, and the Secretary was instructed to reply in due form.

An adjournment was then taken until 1 o'clock.

At the afternoon session, held in the lower hall, Mrs. R. T. Brown, of Indiana, swung the gavel. An hour was devoted to prayer.

Mrs. Hackett presented the report of the Committee on Juvenile Work. They recommended the appointment of a standing committee to visit the State of Illinois, and to report on the subject of juvenile delinquency.

The Committee, to which Mrs. George Armadon, of Boston, was added, made a report on the subject of the National Woman's Union, which was received, and the Secretary was instructed to reply in due form.

Mrs. Wittenmeyer then took the chair and demanded that the delegates settle down to work.

Mrs. Coleman presented the report of the Committee on Auxiliary Missions, which was accepted without dissent.

Mrs. Lett presented the report of the Committee on the Appointment of Miss Willard, which was accepted without dissent.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decreased Activity in All Departments of Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Steadier, with Less Doing—Hogs Steadier—Provisions Dull.

Breadstuffs Firmer, with a Good Demand for October Delivery.

FINANCIAL.

There was lessened activity in all departments of local finances. The country orders for currency are decidedly light, and the receipts have increased so that they equal or exceed the shipments. Discounts are not maintained at over the moderate figures of the week before, and some of the banks complain of a decrease in deposits. Collections are slow. The mercantile trade of the city is quiet, and the receipts are not so good as they were a few days ago. The receipts are not so good as they were a few days ago.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

willing to order them off. It is not safe. They have been tolerated until patience has given way, and how to get rid of them is a problem yet to be solved.

quieter than during the exposition and before the recent storm, and this had its effect in diminishing the supplies of negotiable paper. Rediscounts are not in as great demand by country banks as they have been. Rates of discount were \$20 in per cent

REAL ESTATE.

An Average Amount of Business in the Loan Market.

Rates of Interest, Renewals, Numerous, and Payments Good.

Good Inquiry for Property, but Few Sales Made.

Some of the Notable Sales of the Week in the City and Suburbs.

Gov. Cullom's Veto of the Building Association Act.

In the real estate loan market, according to the figures, there was quite a brisk business during the past week, but at least \$150,000 of the loans in the proper sense of the term, this amount going to secure an immediate loan since contracted. The actual business was about up to the average. Money is cheap, and can be obtained readily at 7 per cent on good security. Renewals are dropping in, and these tend to inflate the figures of week statements. They will probably be more numerous as the season advances. These renewals are generally for smaller amounts than the original loans, and are effected at a lower rate of interest. Payments are up to the expectation of agents. The market is in a healthy condition, and the inquiries for money are encouraging.

The important transactions of the past week were as follows:

The Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Company mortgaged their works at South Chicago to secure an immediate loan of \$100,000 at 8 per cent. The works have been leased to Joseph H. Brown, of Youngstown, O., until Jan. 1, 1881, the lease agreeing to pay the taxes and the interest on the loan, and so on as the works are in good running order.

L. S. Darion's note for \$10,000, four months, 5 per cent, was paid on mortgage on the Jayne Block on Fifth avenue.

State street, 120 feet south of Monroe street, east front, 30x120 feet, \$15,000 for five years at 7 per cent.

Michigan avenue, 54 feet north of Eighteenth street, west front, 51x120 feet, \$10,000 for five years at 7 per cent.

Nos. 525, 510, 512, and 514, West Washington street, \$10,000, five years at 7 per cent, on mortgage on the Jayne Block and Lake, 50x116 feet; also, Randolph street, between May and Ann, south front, 75x100 feet, also, the northwest corner of Randolph and May streets, 24x100 feet, to secure \$5,000, five years at 7 per cent.

Calumet avenue, south of Thirty-third street, west front, 60x120 feet, \$12,000, three years at 8 per cent.

Randolph street, 80 feet west of Franklin, 60 feet, north front, with buildings, \$30,000, three years at 7 per cent. This is a renewal for a smaller amount.

COMPANIES STATEMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1877.

INSTRUMENTS. No. 1877. 1876.

Trust-deeds. 1110 97,485 156 355,018

Mortgages. 30 98,180 37 72,727

Aggregate. 1140 97,478 193 427,745

Released. 133 170 170 170

COMPANIES STATEMENT FOR OCT. 10 TO OCT. 27, 1877.

INSTRUMENTS. No. 1877. 1876.

Trust-deeds. 470 31,327 447 994,057

Mortgages. 100 317,174 137 1,447,953

Aggregate. 570 31,644 584 2,441,950

Released. 584 990 584 990

SALES OF THE WEEK.

Although the number of transactions actually consummated during the past week was not large, the number of parties with whom we are investigating the chances for obtaining loans in city and suburban real estate is encouraging to the dealers, who believe that the chances of their commodity has at last attained a better position.

City sales have kept steadily up to the improvement noted last week, some valuable tracts being sold.

Nos. 10,124, and 16 Canal street, comprising a frontage of 70 feet, were sold by John E. Burton for \$100,000.

Lot on Wabash avenue, 117 feet north of Harrison corner, west front, 125x100 feet, \$8,000.

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